This act became a law while Mr. Peck was acting Mayor, and he, in behalf of the City, appointed Mr. Jacob F. Oaktey, who immediately notified the Controller, the Croton Board, and th contractors of his appointment, and that he w & prepared to act with any arbitrator whom they might appoint. To this notification he received no reply. Mr. Oakley subsequently called at the Mayor's Office, after Mr. Wood had returned, and was informed by the Mayor that he had appointed the Hon. Seo. G. Barnard to act on the part of the City before he left town. Now, as Mr. Wood left town on the 14th of April, and the act was not passed till the 16th. it follows that such an appointment if made, which is very doubtful, could not have been legal, On the 16th, when the act became a law, Mr. Feck, as President of the Board of Aldermen. was seting Mayor in Mr. Wood's absence, and as appointment of Oakley was therefore valid. It is now claimed that Judge Barnard was appointed by telegraph after the passage of the bill: but we do not think that the City could stand a pair of Mayers. One at a time is quite enough, and that one just then was not Wood, but Peck.

However, this commission, whose authority was obtained by a fraud boldly pushed through the Legislature, has awarded \$68,000 to those injured individuals, Messrs, Baldwin and Jaycox, But the Common Council, we are glad to perceive, do not intend to pay it, even if the Commission was not tainted with illegality, as it undoubtedly is by the substitution of Barnard for Oakley. Resolutions, offered by Mr. Froment to direct the Corporation Counsel to test the legality of the award, and declaring the amount thereof excessive, have passed the Common Council. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bronson will be able to spare time enough from his arduous political duties to defend the rights of the city in this case, and foil a desperate attempt at fleecing the treasury. If he does not, we shall probably have every unsuccessful bidder for a contract claiming damages from the corpora-Son because it was not awarded to him.

DANIEL WEBSTER AND HIS FOL-LOWERS.

On Tuesday last a large assembly met at Fancueil Hall to discuss the state of the Union, and to propose measures for its preservation. Without exception, so far as we know, the gentlemen whose names appear in the proceedings of the meeting, have been either before or since his death professed admirers of Daniel Webster, and believers in the political and constitutional doctrines which he maintained in the latter years of his life, and subsequent to his famous speech of March 7, 1850. He is by them recognized as an authority in all matters relating to the Constitution, and especially to the relation between Preedom and Slavery in our political system. On all convenient occasions they summon his great name, and appeal to his great memory to give sountenance to their own views and projects.

In order to form a correct judgment of the extent to which the compromisers of 1861 represent Mr. Webster and his opinions, and how far their pretensions are sustained by the facts, it is only necessary to cite a few short passages from one of the latest of Mr. Webster's public uttersuces, the speech which he made at Buffalo, May 22, 1851, in vindication of his speech of March 7, and in explanation of his matured views who are now so anxious to degrade themselve by concessions to the South, read and ponder:

"If the South wish any concession from me, they won't get it-not a hair's breadth of it. If they come to my house for it, they will not and it. I concede nothing.

No matter what may be said at the Syracuse Convention, or any other assemblage of insane persons, I never would consent that there should be one foot of slave territory beyond what the M Thirteen States had at the time of the formation of the Union. Never, never. The man can't show his face to me and prove that I ever departed from that doctrine. He would sneak away, or slink away, or hire a mercenary Heep that he might may what a mercenary apostate from liberty Daniel Webster has become. He knows himself to be a hypocrite and falsifier.

. . . All that I now say is that with the blessing of God, I will not now or hereafter, before the country or the world, consent to be m mbered among those who introduced new slave power into the Union. I will do all in my power to prevent it."

And new contrast these manly and energetic enlarations with the resolutions of the Fancuil Hall meeting:

" Resolved, That we are in favor of the adoption of a Compromise line, to be established on the parallel of 36 30, North latitude, with the provision that Slavery shall be prohibited in all the Territories North of the add line, and shall be recognized as all the Territories was existing, or that may hereafter be acquired, South of the same, until the people of such Territories shall be sutherized to form State Governments, when they thall continue or abolish Slavery as they may see fit.

This is what is called the Crittenden Compromise, a compromise by which nothing is given to the North, and everything is yielded to the South. Mr. Webster, it will be remembered, in his seventh of March speech, went no further to ard conciliating the South than to abandon the Wilmot Proviso-that is to give up the formal prohibition of Slavery in New-Mexico and Utah, where, as he said, it was excluded by natural laws of soil and climate. He would not gratuitously irritate the South by insisting on probibition where it was not absolutely needed, that is to say, over territories which were sure to remain practically free. But if the slavebolders should ask more, if they should ask, as the Crittenden proposition asks, that Slavery chall be protected by the Constitution in terribory now free from it-" If the South wish any concession from me," exclaims Mr. Webster,

In Mr. Webster's day no one ever dreamed that the South would ask or that the North would listen for a moment to such monstrous Propositions as those put forth by Mr. Crittenden, bans and Mr. Douglas, and the Border-State Committee. the cutter.

"they won't get it-not a hair's breadth of it.

"I concede nothing."

Board asked the Legislature last Winter to pass | The great Massachusetta statesman, with all his love of the Union, with all his anxiety to conciliate the South, would have spurned them without hesitation, as insulting and degrading. We can imagine the astoniahment with which he would have looked upon a Fancuil Hall meeting of his own friends and followers taking such a position, but we confess our fancy is inadequate to fathom the bewildering amazement that would have rushed over his mind at hearing the cheers of the assembled compromisers, as the following resolution was read:

resolution was read:

"Resolved, That in the recent speeches of Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams, the former the leader, the latter a distinguished member, of the Republican party, we hail with pleasure the expression of a generous and and patriotic spirit, willing to make concessions for the sake of the Laien, and setting their country above their ners."

their party. Shade of Daniel Webster! William H. Seward and Charles Francis Adams applauded by J Thomas Stevenson, G. T. Curtis, George Lunt, and Ben. Hallet! "What foolish thing have I said!" exclaimed the Greek orator, "that these fellows cheer so ?"

DR. TYLER'S DIAGNOSIS. We are happy to perceive that in these days of excitement one moderate man-one exceedingly moderate man-the most moderate man of mod ern times-a man without the slightest pretension to ability of any sort, is still in full posses sion of his inkstand and pen, if not of his tongue We need hardly say that we allude to John Tyler of Virginia, whose recent visit to Wash igton, if it has not saved the Union, has, at east, produced a correspondence enlivened by the united abilities of himself and of Mr. James Buchanan. That correspondence, too precious not to print, is now before us. Seven elegant epictles have been added to the literature of our language, and of them we beg leave to offer to the eager reader the following compendious ab-

No. I. Mr. Tyler informs Mr. Buchanan that he has taken lodgings at Brown's Hotel, in order to preserve the peace of the country; and wants to know when he can be "received" at the White House.

No. II. "This evening, at 8 o'clock, or tomorrow morning, as early as you please," responds the hospitable B.

No. III. Mr. Tyler represents to Mr. Buchanan that his "health is too delicate to make it prudent for him to encounter the night air." He will therefore call in the bright, rosy

No. IV. "Why is the 'Brooklyn' frigate sent South. Mr. Buchanan !" fiercely asks J.

No. V. "An errand of mercy and relief," responds our beloved B.

No. VI. "Why are you planting cannon at Fort Monroe?" interrogates J. T.

No. VII. "I will inquire and let you know,"

eplies J. Buch. Here the thing breaks off. We have no words in which to express our sense of the exceeding astuteness, courtesy, vigor, elegance, profundity, conciseness, and general anti-scsquipedality of these letters. We are only troubled to think that so brilliant a beginning should have so lame and speedy a conclusion. If Mr. Tyler had only followed up the struggle with Number Eight-if our President had but sent off Number Nine-if Mr. Tyler had then countered with his Ten-if Mr. Buchanan had immediately get in his Eleven, to be followed by a smart delivery of Mr. Tyler's Twelve, who knows what these champions might have accomplished, after a mutual polishing, we we will say up to Round CXL? As it was, Mr. Tyler could only write to the Governor of Virginia, to say that he had nothing to say-to report that he had nothing to report-to nform his Excellency that there was nothing of which to inform him. "I "had great confidence," observes Dr. Tyler, "in the action of my pill called the 'status . 'quo.' Mr. Buchanan promised to take the " 'status quo,' but no 'status quo' would he on the Slavery question. Here is what he said "after all take; in consequence of which Execuon that occasion. Let the Northern compromisers | "tive disinclination the President is in a state of 'status quo,' I am in a state of 'status quo,' Virginia is ditto, and the country "ditto." Thus terminated Dr. Tyler's visit, and to Virginia did he return with his despised and ill-treated bolus. We are sorry to notice that he was not "admitted into the inner vestibule of the Cabinet." To be sure we do not exactly understand what an "inner vestibule" may be; but we are satisfied that it is such a anctum sanctorum, such a place of places, and such a closet of closets, that if Mr. Tyler had therein met Mr. Buchanan, and had suddenly presented the "status quo" in a mild medium of Monongahela to the President, what with the surprise and the spirits, the "status quo" would have glided down the Executive exophagus into the Executive stomach, and so, in a state of chyme, through the Presidential pylorus into the next proper place in the Presidential personand all-with the happiest possible effects. But it is useless to speculate. What is the value of a doctor when the patient pitches his medicines out of the window ! What could Dr. Tyler do when Mr. Buchanan steadily refused to take his physic? "What could be do," says the reader, but write another letter to somebody else ? Sir or Madam, that is precisely what he did!

Surrender of the Cutter McClelland.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861.

The following statement in relation to the currender of the revenue cutter Rebt, McCleHand, is derived rom an efficial source:

The cutter is one of the largest and best in the evenue service, just rebuilt and refitted. Her comnander was Capt. Breshwood of Virginia. On the 2th of January, four days after Secretary Dix took charge of the Treasury Department, he sent Mr. Wie. Hemphill Jones, chief clerk in the First Controller's e, to New-Orleans and Mobile, to save, if possible, he two cutters on the service there. Capt. Morrison, a Georgian, commanding the Lewis Cass, at Mobile must have surrendered her before Mr. Jones arrived. On the 25th of January, the Secretary received the fol-

On the 25th of January, the Secretary Process to lowing telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Jones:

"Hon. J. A. Div. Secretary Treasury: Capt Breshwood has refused positively, in writing to obey any featureflow of the Department. In this I can sure he is austained by the collector, and believe sously his advice. W. H. JONES, Special Agent."

To this dispatch Secretary Dix Immediately returned

the following answer:

"H. Hemphill Jones, New Orleans: Tell Lient. Coldwell to arrest Capt. Breshwood, assessed extracted of the outer and abey the order through you. If Capt. Breshwood, after a mediane, to interfer with the command of the outer area indemnées to interfere with the command of the outer, tell Lient. Coldwell to consider kine see a mulicare, and treat him securingly. If any one attempts to hard down the American flag, boot him down on the spot.

"Sacrafary of the Transact." hoot life down on the spot. "Secretary of the Treasury."

This dispatch, it is said, must have been intercepted

both at Montgomery and Now-Orleans, and withheld from Mr. Jones, and that the conduct of Capt. Bresh wood was consummated by means of a complicity on the part of the telegraph line with the States of Ala bams and Louisiana which latter State has accepted

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribun

MR. DAVIS'S SPEECH. Winter Davis fully answered public expectation in his brave, able and effective spaech to-day. It was up to the occasion and exigency in every respect, and produced much impression. He throttled Secession, and boldly proclaimed that wherever the authority of Government was impeded it should march on, disregarding all obstacles. The laws must be enforced, and to stigmatize that duty with the name of coercion was monstrous. He sustained the propositions of Mr. Corwin's Committee with great effect, and riddled Mr. Crittenden's progosition, showing up the inconsistency of those who first urged the repeal of the Missouri Compromise because it was a badge of dishonor and inequality, and now urged it as a measure of conciliation. Maryland would be true to the Union; but if, by any misfortune, a majority should be misled, the minority would still fight for their rights under the stars and stripes. The galleries were crowded, and he was frequently applauded at particular passages. Mr. Kunkel, one of his colleagues, interrupted the speech several times, and in a manner most offensive to all propriety. The Speaker failed in the necessary decision, or this breach of decorum would have been promptly suppressed.

MR. SEDGWICK'S SPEECH. Mr. Sedgwick followed, in an effort marked by his peculiar characteristics of forcible thought and style. While public property was seized, public money stolen, laws resisted, and the Union menaced, he would not listen to compromise. The charges made against the North, were a mere pretext to exterminate treason. which ought to have been punished with the whole power of Government. If Southern States could not live with us in peace, let them go. He would admit them back on two conditionsone, that they should emancipate every child of African birth, and the other, that the Constitution should be smended so as to anthorize Congress to abelish Slavery everywhere. That was his compromise, and he thought it reasonable. A POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Corwin concluded to postpone the vote on his propositions until to-morrow week, when the test may be adjourned again. A recent canvass of the House renders the result doubtful without the entire support of the Southern Americans and some Democrats added to the Republican strength already assured. The fate of these and other plans will materially depend upon the countenance they receive from Mr. Lincoln after reaching here.

PROTECTION FOR THE CAPITAL. Another company of artiflery arrived here today. The force now collected is about 900 in all ..

THE COMPROMISERS. All of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Peace Congress," but Mr. Wilmot, is here. Mesars. Pollock, Franklin, and White are inclined to compromise. Others await develop-

MORE OUTRAGES AT NEW-ORLEANS, Other outrages have been committed at New Orleans besides the seizure of the revenue cutter and the Mint, and the rebbery of public money by the Secessionists, which will be laid before Congress for legislation.

THE OBJECT OF THE COMMISSIONERS. The impression now obtains here that the

Convention of Commissioners was devised at this time with the view of restraining the President from taking decisive measures for the protection of public property, and securing nonaction, by which the treasonable schemes of the Secessionists could be better carried out.

THE TEXAS MOUNTED REGIMENT.

The secession of Texas will arrest the passage of the bill for a mounted regiment to protect her frontier, and interfere materially with the Pacific Railroad. Her postal service costs the country half a million of dollars yearly above the re-

A STEAMER WANTED.

Several Southern conspirators are negotiating for the purchase of a steamer of light draught in New-York, with the purpose of making a demonstration against Tehuantened and other transit routes. Mr. Benjamin and others claim a lien upon them under pretended grants which are utterly worthless. They should be watched. FORT SUMTER.

Mr. Holt's answer to Col. Hagnes's demand for the withdrawal of Major Anderson's commend is precisely as stated in my despatches last week. None other could have been given. Notwithstanding the tone of official and private correspondence from South Carolina, no attack on the Fort is anticipated. The authorities know the dangers to be encountered, and that an un provoked civil war will enlist against South Carolina the resentment of Christendom. They are in a false position, and cannot retreat or attack with honor.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Republican minerity of the New-Jersey Legislature have sent a delegation to represent their sentiments, not believing that the Commissioners to the "Peace Congress" reflected them at all. This is the whole story about the alleged differences. WHAT THE "PEACE" MES HAVE DONE.

The Commissioners to the "Peace Congress were much amused by the pretended report of their proceedings of yesterday in the sensation papers of New-York to-day. The material facts were as follows: Mr. Seddon of Virginia presented a proposition covering the resolutions of his State, and urged the immediate action of the Convention upon them, alleging that unless that compromise or some other substantially the same was adopted, the Convention to meet at Richmond next week would pass an ordinance of secession. He knew his State would be satisfied with nothing less, and she wanted a prompt and docisive expression here. Mr. Smith of Indiana deprecated this precipitate mede of proceeding, and thought it calculated to defeat the very object for which the Convention had been called. Mesors, Chase, Ruffin, and others sustained this view, and finally, Mr. Guthrie, after a judicious and conciliatory speech, moved the reference of this and all similar propositions to a Committee of one from each State, to be selected by the different delegations. It will be seen that This version differs radically from that generally published, and it can easily be verified. The Convention held only a brief session to-day, and afterward waited on the President. The Special Committee was completed last night, and, as reJames Guahrie of Kentucky, Chairman, James A. Seddon of Virginia, Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, James Harlan of Iowa, Stephen T. Logan of Illinois, Caleb B, Smith of Ind., Thomas Ewing of Ohio, Daniel M. Bates of Del., Thomas White of Pennsylvania, Peter D. Vroom of New-Jersey, Roger S. Baldwin of Connecticut, Samuel Ames of Rhode Island, Thomas Ruffin of North Carolina, Highland Hull of Vermont, and Asa Fowler of New-Hampshire, The New-York delegation arrived to-night, and has been only represented thus far in Convention by Wm. F. Dodge. Massachusetts, Missouri and Tennessee will attend to-morrow, and these four States will then designate their Committee-men.

THE KANSAS JUDGE. Judge Pettit, whose nomination is now before the Schate as United States Judge for Kansas for life, decided only a month ago that the Territorial law there, passed over the Governor's vete, was unconstutional. Yet, with this record, the effect of which was to legalize Slavery in Kansas against the will of the people, he expects confirmation by aid of Republican votes. Mr. Douglas, and perhaps one other Democrat, will vote against his confirmation.

TERRITORIAL BILLS. Two more Territorial bills for Dacotah and Nevada will pass the Senate this session, and with the one for Pike's Peak will pass the House.

To the Associated Press. Washisores, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861.

The Artillery Company lately at Augusta arrived here this morning. They are quartered in the south wing of the Treasury Building, owing to the difficulty of procuring accommodations elsewhere. Gov. Letcher is smoog the latest arrivals.

Gov. Letcher is among the latest arrivals.

The Senate bill, in addition to the act to promote the progress of the useful acts, passed the House today with sendry amendments, one of which provides that there shall be no extension of any patent when the Commissioner is satisfied the net profits are \$100.00. All laws fixing the rates of fees to be paid, and discriminating between inhabitants of the United States and those of other countries, which shall not discriminate against the inhabitants of the United States are repealed, and in their stead certain rates established. The Commissioner is authorized to dispense in the future with models of designs, when the decimas can be sufficiently represented by drawings. ions can be sufficiently represented by drawings. The object of Mr. Corwin in del ying action on the port of the Committee of Bhirty-three for a week ager was to see what the Peace Congress will do

longer was to see what the Peace Congress will domention.
The resignation of Capt. Ingraham has been accepted. Capt. Shubrick is not now likely, as heretofore designed, to pursue a similar course.
The galleries of the House were densely crowded to-day. Among the spectators were the Commissioners to the Peace Convention.
A sound like the reverbrating of a cannon startled almost everybody. The members rushed to their feet, and the ladies bustily left the galleries. The Spenker quieted the fears by saying that something had falled on the roof. It was subsequently ascertained that the wind had blown down a small derrick.

Farlons Wind Storm.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Peb. 7, 1861. A severe gale occurred here to-day. One of the der-icks over the Capitol blew down, causing great conernation in the House of Representatives, which was

crowded with spectators.

Balymone, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861. A terrific North-west gale has prevailed here since ! clock, doing considerable damage. Some thirty sources have been unroofed, walls and chimneys de polished, and trees uprooted. The tide lowered three feet in the Larber under the influence of the wind. The telegraph lines in this neighborhood are considerably damaged.

Puttapatenta, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861. A forious gale of wind occurred here to-day, prosprating the wires of the National Telegraph Company, and doing other damage.

ALEAST, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861. A blinding snow-storm prevails here, and the wind s blowing a hurricane. ROCHESTER, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861.

It commenced snowing here yesterday afternoon, and continued through the right and all day, with a high wind. The trains on the Central Road are all behind time. Thermometer at zero.
Oswggo, Thurdsday, Feb. 7-46 p. m.

A terrific gale from the north-east, accompanied by britting snow-storm and intense cold, prevnils all along Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. The thermometer is lower than before this Winter-4 degrees below At Watertown it is 10 below, and at Oud-ne

BUTTALO, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861. A severe snow-storm, accompanied by a gale wind from the north-east, has prevailed all day. The thermometer was below zero at 6 o'clock to-night.

Teneste, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861. The severest snow-storm of the season, drifting hard, occurred to-day. All the railroads are blocked up. The snow drifts on the tracks faster than it can be got off.
The trains on the Grand Trank will not attempt to run to-day. The Great Western is trying, but without mecess as yet. The northern train managed to get out a few miles, and is now stuck at Thornhill.

Morracat, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861.

We have had another snow storm here, blockeding all the railroads. No mails will be able to leave here this morning.

Union Meetings.

MENTHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1861. There was an immense torchlight procession here o-night. The antional airs were played, and a display of fireworks occurred.

Sr. Louis, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861. A chileens' meeting of unconditional Union men cor ened again at Verandah Hall this afternoon, pursuan to adjournment, to receive the report of the Committee of Twenty-five appointed at the previous meeting.

The following list of names were presented by the Commistee as delegates to the State Convention, and were quantimously accepted: H. R. Gamble, M. L. Linten, John Howe, Ariol Wright, George R. Taylor James O. Bredhead, Fent Long, Fred, Myer, Henry Hitchcock, Turner Maddox, Isadore Busch, Solomon Smith, Wm. S. Cuddy, Hudson E. Bridge, and J. H. Shackleford.

The meeting was numerously attended. Several trong Union speeches were made, which were enthusistically applauded. Among the speakers was F. P. Blair, jr., who cordially approved the ticket, and urged all-Union-loving men to support it.

Two handred and fifty troops, from Newport, Ky. and 100 from Fort Riley, Kansas, arrived to-day, des tined for the United States Arsenal in this city. The latter company, under command of Capt. Lyon, who was appointed commandant of the arsenal, vice Maj. Bell. There are now between 500 and 600 troops at the greenal.

Jubilce in New-Orleans. New-Orleans, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861.

The city is magnificently and extensively illuminated honor of Secession. All the public buildings and arge stores and dwellings are exceedingly brilliant with appropriate mottoes. Pellean flags are flying everywhere. The people are out in great crowds, and there is general rejoicing.

In the Convention, resolutions to instruct the dele

gates to Montgomery on any point was tabled by

Movement of United States Troops

Baltimore, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861. Ninety-four marines from Governor's Island and fifty-five United States dragoons from Carlisle Bor racks, fully equipped, passed through this city this ported by the delegations, stands as follows: morning, en route to Washington,

From Springfield.

SPRINGPIELD, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861. The Springfield Journal of this morning has a leader, evidently inspired by the President elect, denouncing all of Mr. Kellogg's propositions, and their support by Republicans as impossible. It also denies the state-ment that a prominent Republican had sent a dispatch to Washington announcing the approbation of the propositions by members of the party here. Mr. Lincoln's wishes will be met by dispensing with all established receptions in the different localities he proposes to visit on his way to Washington.

Horsce Greeley, just before starting for St. Louis, received information which induces him to forgo his in tention to lecture in that city, and change his course to the East. He wrote a letter to The Missouri Republican, in which he states that leading Republicans had advised him that he would probably be mobbed should he attempt to lecture.

H. B. Sargent, bearer of resolutions of the Massabhusetts Lozislature, arrived here to-day.

Mr, Liucoln prenounces the letter published in The Charleston Mercury, purporting to be addressed by him to Mr. Spencer of Wheeling, a forgery.

Last Monday's dispatches were garbled by a bungling operator east of Chicago, Mr. Lincoln's name was substituted in the disputches relating to Mr. Greeley's

From Albany,

From Albany.

ALBANY. Thursday, Feb. 7-10 P. M.

The Governor has received responses from the following Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to represent the State in the Washington Convention, each of whom accepts the trust: Ex-Governor John A. King, Gen John E. Wool, the Hons. Greene C. Bronson, David Dudley Field, and James C. Smith. Ernstus Corning is at present in Washington. He will also accept.

Emstus Corning is at present in Washington. He will also accept.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Mesons held their annual meeting to-day. The following efficers were elected: Grand High Priest, George H. Thacher of Albany; Deputy, Arthur Boyco of New-York; Grand King, Darius A. Ogden of Penn Yan; Grand Scribe, Paniel S. Wright of Whiteball; Grand Treasurer, Wm. Seymour of Albany; Grand Secretary, John V. Cole of Albany; Grard Chaplaia, Salem Town of Anrora; Grand Chapter of the Heat, Wm. F. Holmes of Rochester; Grand Royal Arch Captain, Wm. Conelly of Albany; Grand Sentinel, Alonzo Creeby of Albany.

The Sufferings in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1861. Mr. W. W. Jerome of Irving, Marshall County, 8 Mr. W. W. Jerome of Irving, marshan County, in miles from this place, says that the cattle and bogs in his neighborhood are dying for the want of food, and that the inhabitants are nearly destitute of food, and that the inhabitants are nearly destitute of food, and that the inhabitants are nearly destitute of food, and must perish unless relief is specially afforded. The desporation of despair is seizing upon them. Their teams are giving out, and they are too weak to make their way through the snow. Some have been four weeks in trying to get from the Republican Forks to Atchison, and have turned back dispirited.

The population of Marshall County is about 3,000. Mr. Jerome has buried to Atchison with all possible dispatch, fenring that the people upon the Little Blue will suffer from hunger before he can get back with a specific of the roads in that region is

supplies. The condition of the roads in that region is

The Kansas Relief Committee held their monthly

ecting to day.

A dispatch was read by Gen. Pomercy from J. E. Williams, esq., Treasurer of the New-York Relief Stommittee, authorizing him to draw on them for \$5,000. Encouraged by this timely aid, the Committee directed the immediate establishment of one depot south of the Marais des Cygnes and another conth of the Kaw River, at Topcka. Teams will be started tomorous morning.

the Kaw River, at Topcka. Teams will be started tomorrow morning.
Special thanks were voted to the New-York Committee for their generous succor.
Resolutions were also passed thanking the Chicago
Committee and all others who by their generous efforts
have thus far aided the came.
A Committee of Correspondence, consisting of Chas.
Lines, N. B. Blaks, and J. C. Burgett—al! New-England men—was appointed to advise with the Boston
Committee relative to some two tuns of clothing, shoes,
etc., for want of which the people are suffering, but
which still remain locked up in the hands of the Express Agent here for non-payment of the freight. It which still remain locked up in the hands of the Ex-press Agent here for non-payment of the freight. It was stated that these goods, like all which have been forwarded by the New-York and Chicago Committees, would have come in free had they been sent absolutely to Gen. Pomeroy, instead of being consigned to a Bos-ton agent here, who is unknown by the Kailroud agents here, and unrecognized by the Express Companies. The Correspondence Committee were also instructed to implore the Easten Committee were also instructed to implore the Easten Committee where also instructed the instruction of the funds which have been for ten weeks

accumulating in their hands, but not a dollar of which has, as yet, been received by the Relief Committee

The Massachusetts Military.

Bostos, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861.

Military orders promeignted to-day by the Commander in-Chief are prefaced as follows: "The present condition of national affairs renders it possible that the services of the volunteer military of Massachusetts may be required at no distant day, and at short notice, by the Fresident of the United States, for the defense of the Federal capital, and it is the desire of his Excellency, the Gevernor and Commander in Chief, that the troops should be ready for any legal requisition that may be made upon them." The orders apply more directly to the First Division, and require rigid scrutiny of company rolls, frequent company drills, and a thorough preparation for active service.

Salute in Honor of Virginia.

One hundred gurs were fired at 12 o'clock to-day, by the Bell and Everett Union party, in honor of Virginia.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The resolution to precure a marble bust of ex-Gov. Banks to place in the State Capitel, was defeated in the House to-day—94 to 102.

The Magara Outward Bound. The Niagara, from Boston, arrived at Halifas at clock this evening.

Railroad Casualty.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861.

Caper Hysinger, Daniel Dunnivan, and Daniel Aleate, trackmen, while shoving a hand-tart, three miles ast of this place, were struck by a single engine cast of this place, were struck by a single engine coming West. Hysinger and Dunnivan were instant-ly killed. Alberts has an arm broken in two places, and is otherwise injured. He will recover. It was snowing and blowing at the time, and the men were not seen by the engineer.

Ashore

Providence, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861.

The brig Ronner, of Castine, Thompson, from St.
Mary's, Ga., for Providence, is ashore near Nayatt
Point. She may probably come off at high water.

STILL ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAJOR ANDERSON. FORT SUMTER S. C., Jan. 21.—J. PECS, esq., Northfield Charch, Con.—Dear Sir: I thank you for the interest your note of the 15th inst. manifests for me. Be assured that not a life shall be taken, not a me. Be assured that not a life shall be taken, not a dwelling demolished, unless there shall be an absolute necessity for it. No one would more deeply deplore the electring of blood than I should. I trust in God that time may now be gained, and that instead of resorting to the arbitrament of the sword, reason and good sense will regulate the actions of those in authority. I am, Sir, respectfully your servant.
ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A.

-We have received from Dr. Bacon the following correction:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sin: A friend has this evening called my attention to an article in your paper of this morning, in which I am entitled the "Res. Dr. Bacon," in connection with your republication of an article published by me in The Independent of last week, over my own signature. Yes will do a favor to some of your readers by correcting this error. I have been repeatedly nounced in public here as the Reserved Dr. Francis Bacon. 1 announced in public here as the Reserval Dr. Francis Bacon. I have preached only one sermon in this city, and that was sixteen years ago, in the Broadway Tabernacle, on the text Ecclesinates tit., L. A copy was requested by Horace Greeley, for publication, and it accordingly appeared in Tun Dally Tainung of March 5, 1845. But I have never thought of claiming a clerical title on the strength of that single performance.

New York, Feb. 7, 1981. D. FRANCIS BACON, M. D.

STRALING FANCY GOODS -Filen Sullivan, an apple

STEALING EASY, 100003 —Fallen Sullivian, an appro-and peanit peddler, was taken before Justice Welsh, yetherday, charged with having stolen \$50 worth of Japanese fancy goods from Mr. J. L. Davenport, No. 55 Maiden Lune. Ellen having gone into the store to sell apples, took the opportunity, as is alleged, to steal the property.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sale was made yea-terday at the Merchania Fizchange, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.: The property known as Pythropras Hall, south side of Canal street, 75 feet east of the Bowerz, 45.8 and 46.2875, \$19,900.

FIRES. At 8 o'clock, last night, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house, No. 24 Jane street, occupied by Margaret Lamb, and nearly destroyed the roof. The furniture was damaged to the amount of \$200, and the building \$50

FIRE IN BROADWAY. PIRE IN BROADWAY.

Between 9 and 10 o clock last night, a fire broke can in the brick building No. 524 Broadway, occupied in the basement by E. Whitney, manufacturer of enameled furniture; on the first floor by E. Gray, bedstead manufacturer, and the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, on the upper floor by Leon Millard, manufacturer of passe partouts. The firemen were on the ground with their usual alsority, but owing to the evereity of the weather nearly two boars clapsed before the flames were extingulated. The sidewalk in front of the building was a given of ice, and some of the box west.

were extinguished. The sidewalk in front of the building was a glare of ice, and some of the hose week frozen up so as to be useless for the time.

Loss of Mr. Millard, \$1,000, by fire and water; insured for \$2,500 in the Relief; \$2,500 in the Gallatin, and \$600 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. Ma. Gray and the Bed Spring Company sustained about \$300 damago by water. Domage to Mr. Whitney's stock, \$100. The building was injured to the amount of \$300. How or in what manner the fire originated is unknown.

THE ABSON WIFE-POISONING CASE-VERDICT OF GULTY,-In the Hudson County New-Jersey Court of Oger and Terminer Attorney-General Dayton co-cupied the entire day in summing up on the part of the State in the case of Wm. Abson, charged with the mur-der of his wife by poison. The learned counsel siluded to the feeling existing between Abson and his wife, and compared it with the other circumstances attending the case; of his friendship for the girl Julie Kennedy, ber effrontery when upon the stand, and other matters which the counsel contended showed be wished to be rid of his wife. The evidence was resumed at length, and the argument closed with a most able and aloquent appeal to the jury to vindicate the law of the land.

His honor Judge Ogden then delivered his charge to the Jury. It was impartial and just, and seemed to meet the approval of both sides. The evidence was graphically reviewed, and the law explained on all doubtful points. In the charge the Judge took occasion to allude to the reporters who have attended the trial, expressing his gratification at the correctness of their reports, and also for their refraining from expressing any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

At 20 minutes to 5 o'clock the Jury retired to deliberate, and after being out four hours came into Court with a verdict of "Guilty of marder in the first de gree." When the verdict was pronounced the prisoner exhibited the first sign of trepidation that he has manifested during the trial. H's face flushed, and his restless demeanor gave evident symptoms of anxiety. Sentence will be pronounced on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. None of the family or relatives of the prisoner, were present when the fatal verdict was proconneed.

BALL AND DRILL OF COMPANY B, THIRTERNTS REGIMENT .- The annual ball of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, National Grays, was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, and was numerously as well as brilliantly attended. Among those present were Maj. Gen. Duryes, Brig. Gen. Crooke, Col. Graham, and others of the Kings County military, together with a number of officers attached to the New York military. Among the uniforms represented were the New York Light Guard, No Guard, 71st, 55th and 8th Regiments, &c. The Brook-lyn Regiments were of course all represented. The sic was furnished by the band of the 7th Regiment. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock and about 80 couples appeared on the floor.

The principal feature of the entertainment however, was the drill in accordance with Scott and Hardie a tactice. The floor was vacated for the military exercises shortly after 11 o'clock. The Company which is under command of Capt. Sprague, having for some months practiced the Zouave drill, proved their efficiency by going through all the maneuvers connected with the difficult task, in a manner highly creditable, and which elicited the approbation of military officered present. The drill, according to Scott's tactice, by word of commend, taps of drum, and silent, was execcuted with the perfection of a machine. All the manenvers were in fact faultlessly performed, and taking

all together, it was a most successful exhibition. The Company numbers 45 members, but only 29 participated in the exercise.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,-A stated monthly meeting of the American Institute was held last evening, at its rooms, in the Cooper Union, the Vice-President Hibard in the chair, and John W. Chambers Secretary. The Trustees made a report of their proceedings during the year, principally relating to the procuring of a permenent location for the Institute. Negotiations were being made, but they had been prevented from being carried into effect by the state of the times. The Agens made a report, giving a full starement of its finances showing that, petwithstanding the loss at the last Fair, the Institute had paid off its floating debt of over \$4,000. The Finance Committee made a report of the condition of the Institute on the 5th day of February, showing a balance in the Treasury of \$367 96. The Library Committee made a report, showing the present condition of the Library. The whole number of volumes was 8,019. They also reported the number of volumes lest from the Library, which created considerable debate, after which the Institute adjourned.

INTERNATIONAL ROWING MATCH.-The international scullers match between Joshua Ward of Newburgh, and Robert Chambers, the English Champion, has at ength been definitely arranged and is certain to come off, nothing remaining but the formal signing of the articles, which have already been prepared. The only difficulty has been as to the amount of the stakes; Mr. Ward having desired that the amount should be \$2,000 a side, to which Mr. Chambers now promptly consente. The conditions are very simple: The race is to be rowed on the Hudson, with the tide; the course to be tive miles long; the rules of the kondon Boating Clab to be observed; Mr. Chambers is to be allowed \$500 for his expenses in coming over. It is almost certains that, within a few days, the representatives of the men will sign the articles and the money will be deposited in the hands of the stakeholder. Mr. Chambers will arrive here, with his trainer, Harry Clasper, late in February, and his training will begin immediately.

THE GALE. - A flerce south-easterly gale sprang up about sundown last night, and was raging with great violence up to a late hour. The wind was keen and entting in the extreme. People went abroad from only the direct necessity, and the streets were comparatively deserted. Signs banged, shutters and casements rat tled, chimneys toppled, old buildings seemed taken with an ague fit, and were unroofed without ceremony. The wind fairly howled, and grew more and more furious hour by hour. It must have been a night of suffering to poor families, unprovided with fuel. Upon the water it was still worse, and we may hear of many disasters following in the track of this hurricane. At 11 clock, last night, the thermometer in front of THE TRIEUNE Office stood at 5° below zero.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY .- Professor Alexander delivered a lecture last night before this Society, on the "Geography of the Grecian Archipelago." And in the course of his remarks detailed, though in a disconnected manner, many interestingle events, both modern and ancient, in the history of this portion of the world. The professor having failed to portion of the world. The professor having prepare any paper on the subject, stated that in extens perizing so many important and interesting points came crowding upon his mind, that he hardly afforded an opportunity of fairly considering any contains in the which to dilate, and the brief time allotted himscare topic in the premises.

THE (MOZART HALL) DEMOCRATIC GENERAL CON-MITTER met on Thursday evening at Mozart Hall. In the absence of the President, George Genet, Vices President, occupied the Chair. The Finance, Printing and Executive Committees, were appointed for the ensuing year, whereupon the Committee adjourned.

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